EUROPE.

Napoleon's New Ministers to Washington and Brussels.

March of the British People to Complete Democracy.

The Religious and Breadstuffs Questions.

By man from Europe we have the following special correspondence in illustration of World affairs to the 21st of June. ondence in illustration of the progress of Old

FRANCE.

Rapeleon's Health-Paris Journalism-The New Minister to Washington- The Ambasan-der to Belgium-The Regiclde Trials. PARIS, June 18, 1870.

The report that the Emperor is ill is false. He has had a slight attack of rheumatic gout—viola tont.

Two journalists are at present the talk of the diplomatic world—MM. Prevost-Paradol and the Vicomte de la Guerronière. The day on which the former will sail for the New World has not yet been

forty-two years of age, speaks English fluently, is amiable and a general favorite. In early life he was istinguished as a literary man, was named one of the professors of the college of Aix, near Marseilles, and at twenty-five years of age he became one of the hich paper he has remained until nominated to his present important mission. For the last eighmonths he has been special political correspondent for the Times. The accusation that he is Orleanist in principles is only true to this extent: M. Prevost-Paradel has always been strongly attached to parliamentary government and opposed to personal power; but when the Emperor adopted a parliamentary constitution his late antago-nist railied to the empire. Never having been engaged on any diplomatic mission his present appointment has been the cause of sur-prise; but it is the general impression that your new guest at Washington will strengthen, if possible, the friendly relations between the two countries and become and as great, as much liked on the other as he is on this stile the Atlantic.

TO BELGIUM. The Vicomie de la Guerronière, who proceeds from Brussels (which post is a sinecure) to Constantinople, is a red six v-two. He also began his career as a journalist, and in 1852 was principal editor of the Pays. At that time he was strong y opposed to the coup d'état, but soon railled to the Emperor. He first attracted notice and became popular by the publication of a pamphlet, in 1859, relative to the projected Congress, and another concerning the Pope. Both were written by order of the Emperor, and since then he has been called the imperia' pamphisteer. La France, a kind of officious ministerial paper, was established by M. de la Guerronière, who afterwards became Director of the Press Department at the Ministère de l'intérieur. As a diplomatist he is but little known, the Beigian mission being unimportant; but privately he is considered to be of most pliant political rectings and devoted to the powers that be. He wrote some years since a workportraits or leading men-in which, by sklifully applying the brush of flattery to legitimists, Oricanists, Napoleonists and republicans, he secured 2 footing

M. Gustave Flourens, the celebrated socialist, who collared an unfortunate commissary of police, pro-

collared an unfortunate commissary of police, proclaimed a republic, ran riot through the streets for a
few turns of the clock hands, and then politically
"bust up," has not been driven out of Athens on the
demand of the French government, as stated by
some wiseacres. M. Gustave Flourens is at present
in Vienna, and I know that the French Emperor and
his advisers would have preferred that he should
have remained at Athens, as there his doings could
be more easily watched than in the Austrian capital.

The St. Gothard question, to which I referred in
my last, is the cause of great uncasiness to Austria,
by which country it is regarded as the first step of
Prussia towards obtaining not only undue induence,
but sole control of South Germany. Trance also
looks on with a jealous eye, and, to counteract the
increase of grassian influence, she will push on the
railway across the Simpson with extraordinary
vigor.

month. On homelay they will receive copies of the indictments. The long expected imperial decree for the convocation of the Hande cour has made its appearance in the Journal Officiel. It is dated lith June, 1570. After stating that on the 4th May last the Chamber of Accusation of the said court was convoked by decree, and on the 4th of the present month the said chamber found true bills against a long list of accused, whose names it is needles for me to here recapitulate, the present decree calls on the Chamber of Judgment of the Haute Cour to assemble in the Châneau of the town of Blots on the Isin of next July. I am melting by anticipation. The weather is now hot enough in all conscience. The heat is tropical. What it will be in the adaptage of Blots. Another source of heated argument will be the Marsellaise, which, by a singular coincidence, will make its reappearance on the same day that M. le Conseiller Zangincomi with his assistant indges will take their seats, to try forty-eight prison its accused of conspiracy against the surety of the State and against the ine of the Emperor; twenty-two of attempt against the surety of the State only; three of pillaging private property in bands and with open strength; one of attempt at pillage; one of attempt at marder; one of mirder (Megy); two of provocation to attempt the assassanation of the Emperor and of complicity in the same crime.

The Château of Blots has long been said to contain no hall large enough to receive those who from necessity, duty or curlosity will take

In the same crime.

The Childran of Blois has long been said to contain no hall large enough to receive those who from necessity, duty or curlosity will their make their appearance on the 18th of next month; but the architect is of an exomisive turn, and he promites to find room for everybody without being forced to transfer the prisoners at present undergoing sentence at Blois to the new prison of Romonanatin in order to make room for the conspirators to be judged by the Haute Cour.

In order to and accommodation for the latter distinguished visitants four enormous rooms of that part of the chateau known as the Gaston will be made ready for their reception. Workings are now as busy as bees effecting the necessary alteration, which will cost about 20,000 francs. Not only is there much 40 be done for the reception of the Haute Cour, but also considerable conference on the Haute Cour, but also considerable conference to a temporary one of wood and the mucal pannings by a warn-coting to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The supplies of the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The supplies of the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two metres. The supplies of the neight of two metres. The tickets distributed to the neight of two me

way up the narrow, rickety, temporary staircase to reach the comfort of a wooden bench in a haif un fiedged state.

City Lipe.

Is it that the back of this house looks into an exceptionally sensational street, or are the same starting events of constant occurrence in every other part of Paris? Last Sunday night week I told you a casual acquaintance was proceeding to Traupmanizo a girl in the opposite house, and that the arrival of the poince put a stop to his little game, and that as the room was well lighted we outsiders had the satisfaction of with a single performing a phantasmagorian representation of love, attempted murder, police interference, arrest of assassing the things of the received murder, police interference, arrest of assassing the things of the processing man who killed himself for a girl whose affection for him did not prevent her conferring favors on another. Yesterday a zouave—what do you think of that? a real zouave—one of the noted slayers of formate hearts, actually attempted next door to slay his own. It happened in this wise:—The gouaves have been away for a fortnight at the Camp 2s. Maur, which is within easy distance of Paris. The gal of his heart visited the camp in company with another "he." Her military lover, who is an officer, returned yesterday with the regiment to the barracks at the corner of the street and lost no time in paying a visit to his idol. She, however, it appears, had during his forced absence placed her affections elsewhere and intimated her desire that all relation should cease between them. This was too much for the zouave, who took from his pocket a penknife and stabbed himself twenty-one times in the breast. He then left the house and crossed the street to another mild hote, on the threshoid of which he fell from loss of blood. The young lady observing the blood, rushed after him and has not since left his bedside. None of the wounds are said to be mortal. The affair at racis but little attention in the neightorhood. The google laugh at it and say a man must b

des Arts has been in existence for some time past a gambling establishment, known by the title of "The Society of Fat Butche.a." It consisted of a room unable to contain more than fifteen victims at the same time, and as the door was kept hermetically cosed, when once filled with pigeons all future ingress. Was out of the question. To attempt any direct descent would be useless, and therefore the police resorted to stratagem. Several agents having inid aside their uniforms, and those cocklest of all cocked hats which they are accuatomed to wear, procee lea to the house disguised in painters' white biouses and caps, with ladders on their shoulders. Nothing had been neglected to secure success; their biouses and their faces were nespattered with paint. Following them at a short distance were other agents in all the panoply of glorious prejecture. Four of the advanced guard blace their ladders against the house, prepared their paintapots, mounted, and jumped into the room by he windows. One rushed to the door to prevent excess and to let the officier de pair and his officers cater, while the others selved and rolled up the dapts vert, and with it the stakes. The irruption was so sudden that the "Greeks" and a gambling concerne were made prisoners before they recovered from their surprise. As usual, the pigeons were chiefly sindents and small shopkeepers.

Legislative chambers will close the session towards the end of Jaiy. The only questions of importance to be discussed are the nominations of mayors, to which there will be no great opposition, and the badget, which will give rise to discussion on the whole policy of the empire. The government, however, will have on each article an imposing majority.

however, will have on each article an imposing majority.

The only question which might have raised serious opposition—the levying extra taxes to make up the loss on the newspaper samp duty—has been postponed until next year.

Disciples of naccius, rejoics.

Although we are praying for rain the accounts from the wine districts state that the crop will be abundant and of first rate quality. For the last twenty-four hours we have been looking heavenward at rain clouds, which make their appearance, evidently don't like being watched, and disappear without bursting into tears. We are all—fruit, vegetables, flowers and man—very hot and awfully dry in and around Paris.

without bursting into tears. We are all—fruit, Vegetables, flowers and man—very not and awfully dry in and around Paris.

A triend of mine has just told me that a friend of his, a cure, eighty years of age, cured himself yesterday, down south, of an apoplectic fit in the neatest manner possible. Being suddenly selzed with apoplexy he fell head foremost against the grate, the blood flow about in torrents, and when the doctor arrived and bound up his head the reverend genileman was as right as a trivet. It is evident that a knuckle duster skilfully used would be an Al remedy for apoplexy.

A domestic trouble which commenced in London was brought to a solution here yesterday in an duexpected manner. The better half of a happy couple who have only been united twelve montas thought fit to elope hast night with a scine of a noble house. The husband started in pursuit. At Dover he got off the track—urned back to Folkestone—not to be found; crossed to Boulogne—no guilty wife there; on to Paris, where there are so many, his was lot in the crowd, and he made up his mind to return to England. Yesterday he went to the railway station, took a ticket by the half-past two train—first chass carriages all full—at last found a compenancy and took his seat therem. A gentleman, however, soon came up, and the following scene was entacted.—

"St., I have engaged this carriage for myself and a lady."

"That makes two," said the husband. "There are three sents I can have the third."

"No, we wish to be allowe."

"Well, I can't help that, and as there is not another sent to be had in the train I shall not get out."

"No, we wish to be allowe."

"Well, I can't help that, and as there is not another sent to be mad in the train I shall not get out."

"The devit you wont? If you don't I'll poil you out;" and the protector of the lady, seizing the unfortunite husband by the collar, carried his threat into execution in less time than it has taken to write it. The "ejected" came dow on all tours at the feet of the lady, who uttered a terrific

ENGLAND.

The March to Democracy in "Quick Time"-Rapid Advance of the People-The House of Lords Stormed by Public Opinion-Fight of the Peers Over the Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, June 19, 1870.

The great and rapid strides England is making towards the republican system of government, which has made the United States so famous in the history of the world, was perhaps never more significantly illustrated than during the discussions the past week in the House of Lords upon the second reading of the Irish Land bill. With the exception of those who hold office in the Ministry their fordships fear the measure. They hate it. They are alarmed as to what may grow out of it in the future; and yet they have been induced to swallow it, as children swallow medicine, with grimaces and wry mouths. but with the best grace possible. The whole tone of the rather tame and uninteresting discussions has shown very clearly that it is their lord-ships' poverty and not their will which has caused them to accept a measure which in principle they regard as revolutionary, but which the radicals of Ireland declare is a very weak, pattry and insumcient measure of justice. Had such a thing been at all possible, they would have indignantly flung the bill back in the face of the Commons; but they railway across the Simplon with extraordinary vigor.

The SECTIONS.

The Conspirators in Magas have this morning received official natural ion that they will be tried next month. On Monday they will receive copies of the

Ings be once more pulled down.

Very little public interest was aroused in connection with the debates in the Upper House. Everybody who takes any interest whatever in politics knew beforehand that their lordships would only growl over the bill, and display their teeth to show that they still posses-sed some, but that they would not dare to after it in any way, in the direction, at all events, of making it more conservative. Consequently there was only a limited attendance both of Peers and strangers. Indeed I have seen quite as much excitement displayed over a bill to remove an attainder from some noble family and readmit it to its forfeited honors.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the leader of the conservative opposition, stated very pointedly all that the aristocrats had to arge against the bill when he declared that he very much dishled it, but that he would take it because he was afraid he might next year have to accept one still more objectionable. This, in fact, was the sum total of the ground taken by the Peers. Nobody knows better than they do that, considering the circumstances of Ireland, the bill is a very mild one indeed, and that it does not interfere with their right as landlords to anything like the extent they had feared, had Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladsone gone much further they would have oeen supported by the nation, and their lordships are too wise in their generalion to provoke a trial of strength with the people, after their miserable captulation upon the Irist Church bill last year. They are accordingly raising objections to the Land bill merely to make the Irish tenants believe that they had got greater concessions than they really have, and to prevent them if possible from demanding more. So far, therefore, as irish land is concerned the problem is pracically settled, much to the chagrin of the Irish land question the majority of them are in terror least as they say the same principles that have been applied to the sister ise shall also be applied to England. They are further august tribu

EDUCATION THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. EDUCATION.—THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

So decided is becoming the opposition to the Education bill, and so widely is the feeling spreading in layor of the american system of free schools, compulsory attendance and secular instruction, that I lear there is no chance of the government measure being passed this year. The people themselves are determined to have a thoroughly überal and sweeping measure, even though they should have to wait another year for the boon, and government. I am grad to say, will more than likely have to succumb to the agitation.

Distresses of the Working Classes-Appeals to the Government Uscless-The Industrial Question in Parliament-Discontent of the Legislators-Exciting Debate. LONDON, June 18, 1870.

One of the most exciting debates of this session occurred in the House of Commons early this morning white wearied London was peacefully snoring. The discussion turned upon the present alarming dis-tress among the laboring classes of England and the obligation imposed upon government to devise some remedy for alleviating their misery. Every bench and seat was occupied, the chiefs of the opposition were all in their places, and the Cabinet Min-isters, headed by Mr. Gladstone himself, occubed

the front seat of the Treasury, deeply anxious and somewhat alarmed at the onslaught which they knew was to be made upon the government position. chief sting to its severity was that it came from the Premier's own shie and was led by Mr. McCuilogh the most active in returning Mr. Gladstone to

the continued want of labor among the artisans called for the special consideration of the House of Commons with the view to some swift and efficacious remedy being applied. Grasping the whole subject comprehensively, Mr. Torrens drew a picture of the want and suffering prevailing among the laboring classes of England, such as roused the indignation and pity of almost every one in the House whose bowels of compassion and not been dried up by the harsh routine of official life. Pauperism, with its attendant curses, which just now prevails to such a deplorable extent in Great Britain, and which is eating into and cankering the whole social life of the nation, he did not grapple with at all, except in pass-ing and by way of illustration. It was not with the wretched denizens of the poorhouses and work-houses that he dealt; but with the laborers and

who were prepared to work if work could be procured for them. The account which he gave of the
condition of this latter class was pitable in the extreme, and in the estimation of some who were present was a diagrace to English wealth and civilization. Employment could not be procured by those
who sought hardest after it and were the best skilled
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French Interests in the Council-Mousigner Dupanloup on Infallibility-Papal Steno graphers Anticipated-Opposition Almost Useless.

Although the majority in the Council, headed by Mgr. Mermillod, succeeded in stopping the mouth of Mgr. Dupanlaup, Bishop of Orleans, in the general congregation, and preventing about fifty other mem bers of the opposition from speaking on the general principle of the Pope's primacy and infallibility. Mgr. Dupanloup has delivered a very vigorous speech on the third chapter of the Schema, in which he not only resumed the arguments which he in tended to have produced in his first discourse, from the legates, although the general discussion was closed, but he also alluded in the strongest terms to the continually increasing tendency of party in the Church to exaggerate the rights and prerogatives of the Roman Ponuff. He said:-"When and where will this movment, which has been going on for the last fifty years, stop? After being invited to vote the Pope' infallibility shall we not be asked to vote his impec cability? But what power is there without bounds! Even the immense ocean has limits; nay, even God himself, although omnipotent, cannot cause two power of the Almighty is not without bounds Christ is the author of the economy of the Church; no man has a right to touch that economy, and h us not meadle with it." Such were some of the Bishop of Oricans' most remarkable expressions, which were listened to in the profoundest silence by the assembled fathers.

The Pope was so curious to know what his grea opponent had said that he ordered a report of the speech to be prepared for him by the shorthand writers that evening; but Mgr. Dupanloup, resolved that his Holiness should receive a correct version

writers that evening; but Mgr. Dupanioup, resolved that his Holiness should receive a correct version, sent his original manuscript up to the Vatican, so that Flo Nono had an opportunity of judging of the fidshty of his stenographer's version.

The members of the opposition are vigorous and determined, but there is every probability that they will be overpowered by numbers. They can only protest, but no notice is taken of their protests. As Mgr. Haynaid threatened when the discussion was closed so unceremonously on the 3d hist, the members of the opposition have drawn up a protest, signed by 16d fathers, which document has been presented to the cardinal legates by Mgr. Dupanioup and a select deputation. The complaint put forward is that upwards of fifty orators, regularly inscribed, were prevented from speaking, although the Pope himself, through his legates had promised that a patient hearing should be granted to all parties. The legates replied that the regulation justified all the proceedings of the majority, and that any fathers who had not been able to speak on the general principles of the Schema might ut forth their opinions respecting its successive details. The opposing bishops hold frequent meetings and feel stout enough to maintain from 100 to 130 decided nonpagates when the infallibility is put to the vote, but the majority will ride over such insignificant oostacles and promulgate the dogma (if they can) on the 20th last, the festival of St. Peter, together with the already approved schema—be purso Catechisma., 'The only objection to this high handed mode of proceeding is that the minority bishops declare that any dogmatic decrees coming from the Council without the moral unanimity of that assembly are not binding on the consciences of the faithful, and so we are in the midst of contradictions. I was at St. Peter's yesterday morning, and while the voices of ardeat orators were occasionally andible over the council enclosure, even at the distance at which the chaplain of one of the most emment cardi

The great thing the Pope has at heart is for his infallibility to be voted. After that he will give leave of absence to all those bishops who may apply for it; but it is not anticipated that the Council will be prorogued at all this summer, only the hours of meeting will be made earlier, so that the fathers may be back in their palaces or convents by e.g. A.

M., and avoid the noonday sun. But with all this application the matters proposed to the Council by the government programme can hardly be got through before another year, just within the limits of Pio Nono's twenty-fifth year of Pontificate, although it is said that he means to reign longer than St. Peter, as he maintains that the seven months during which he was a refugee at Gaeta cannot be fairly reckoned in the duration of his occupation of the Papai throne in Rome.

At any rate his Holiness is in first rate trim and always ready for everything that is going on. This afternoon he is going to the cemetery at St. Lorenzo, extra muros, to bless a grand monument erected at his expense in honor of the Pontifical soldiers who fell victims to Garthaidan bullets in 1867. The whole episcopal body has been invited to witness this touching ceremony, and I infend being present aiter posting this letter. The Pope may certainly congratulate himself on getting everything more or less his own way. Even the hostile attitude of the three principal European continental governments has dwindled down to nothing.

TRIUMPH.

hostile attitude of the three principal European continental governments has dwindled down to nothing.

France has submitted with a grimace to Cardinal Antonelli's rejoinder, and contents herself with saying. "You will repent of this," Austria says, "We shall let you do as you please in the Council, but we shall do as we please when your decrees are to be primitizated or applied in our doinnions." And Prussia seems to be quite satisfied with having signified her opinions in the excilent despatch communicated to the Cardinal by Baron d'Arnim. All other governments are and have been from the Deginning dormant on the subject of the Council. I stated in my last that an American bishop had compared Gallicalism to the Monothelite theresy, and thereby greatly enraged Mgr. Dupanloup. It was, however, Mgr. Valerga, Laint Patriarch of Constantinopie, according to more correct information, and not an American prelate, who made the irritating comparison alluded to.

THE DOUNA.

The discussion of the third chapter of the schema of Papal primacy and infallibility is now going on daily, and wile continue for several days more, as upwards of seventy olators, chiefly belonging to the opposition, have put down their names to speak, unless the majority, emboldened by their previous success, should attempt a second coup de main, and shut up the mouths of all episcopal unbelievers in infallibility. The Court of Rome is helping itself in all sorts of ways to get the dogma passed; for in the diocesses of those bishops who are opposed to the innovation it gets up addresses to the Pope from all classes of the people, including the inferior clergy, urgang his Holmess to consent to the wishes of his faithful children by becoming infallible at once. Peputations are continually arriving from different countries for the same purpose, and no doubt the Pope replies to all such flattering suggestions, "Je ne demande pas mieux."

You shall soon see how this theological drama with wind up.

The Harvest and Bread Questions-Crops Review-A Short Yield from the Rhine to the Main-The Trade Strikes-What Industry Loses the Church Gains-American Securi-

What was hitherto a probability is now a nact. The harvest will be a failure in Italy, a very bad one in France and a very small one here on the Rhine and in the whole of Western Germany, while Aus tria and Hungary will have an early and excellent harvest. Rape has been totally lost in Germany and the crop has been torn up to make room for other seeds. This might influence the petroleum market to a large extent. Heaven has acted most capriciously this year. While we had for two months

market to a large extent. Heaven has acted most capriciously this year. While we had for two months not two consecutive hours of rain our river was swollen yesterday, heavy showers having come down in the upper course of the river in Franconia, and visitors of the Bohemian and Austrian springs report that they are very much annoyed by incessant rain.

Provisions being already high, a further rise in the price of bread will now be a serious affair, the work-people being just now in a frenzy and all trades striking for nigher wages. When the cyclar is over and all nave obtained what they strike for, they will just be in the same position as before, and must begin a new series of strikes to make up for the new dealthency. There are meetings now here as well as in other German towns every day, where the most violent speeches against the wealth of the Jews and of manufacturers are delivered, and where downright plunder is advocated as the only remedy. Hitherto it has only come to blows between the moderate and the violent party of the workpeople themselves, but there can be no douot that, should real distress prevail, riots will ensue, and will be put down by the strong hand of the mintary. The forthcoming elections give a pretext for the meeting of the workpeople, at which they excite each other, and are thus parading the streets some thousands strong, to the horror of the peaceable citizens. Of course they get poorer every day by not working, and the evil has reached such a degree that a crisis is near at hand.

All this is the more to be lamented as it will turn out to the profit of the clerical party. They will, as they did successfully in Belgium and France, impress on the peasantry that their proporty would be threatened by the liberals when in power, and they will therefore vote for reactionists or ultramontanes, and rational progress will be stopped thereby. In the Bavarian Chambers the contest on the military question is near at hand. Should the lew radicals prevail by the alliance with the ciertesis to ups

cans. Money being cheap they are eagerly bought for investment, while there are no sellers in the locality. Whatever is bought here must be provided by other places. Of mortgage bonds both Oregon and Missour are in good cenand and maintain their prices. There is very little business in all other kinds. Rallway shares are looking up, particularly Austrian, as a large corn import is expected from those quarters. Vienna currency has risen three per cent during the last week. Our corn markets are very animated, and the rise is likely to continue, as the harvest will at all events be delayed for a month, lay is very dear and todder is getting scance. There is a brisk demand for France, which will clear the stores which yet exist in this part of the country. Telegrams from the corn markets are now expected with more anxiety than from anywhere else.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

A well is being sunk at Moscow to a depth of 3.000 The Rosicrucians of London dined recently at the

Baron Liebig is lying dangerously iii, having re cently undergone two operations.

It is announced that the tunnelling of Mont Cenis will be completed at the end of next year.

The late Emperor Maximilian's Quartermast Eighty miles on a bicycle in eight and a half hours has just been accomplished by a gentleman a Dundee.

A new tenor, Signor Vizzani, has appeared at Covent Garden theatre, London, in the everlasting

Professor Carlo Ademollo, of Florence, has con-pleted a magnificent equestrian portrait of Lord Na-pier as he appeared at the siege of Magdala.

pier as he appeared at the siege of Magdala.

The last words we find in the last number of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" are singularly suggestive:—"Comes to an end—for the time."

A Russian lady, Madame Susion, practises in St. Petersburg as a physician with great success and has obtained a large number of female patients.

Prince Augustus, brotheriof the King of Portugal, issue intensely displeased with Saldanha that he has resigned his position of Commandant General of the cavalry.

The French railway companies have organized pleasure trip from Paris to Vienna and the interme diate places. It will be supplemented by a boa-trip down the Danube to Bazias.

pleasure trip from Paris to Vienna and the interme diate places. It will be supplemented by a boat trip down the Danube to Bazias.

On the short Hamburg and Altona Rallroad, from the city of Hamburg, on the Elbe, in North Germany, there were forwarded in 1869 986,132 passengers, of whort 747,894 were on the local trade; in 1867 the total was only \$25,613, of whom 642,850 were local. The income rose from \$2,046 rix thalers in 1857 to 63,340 in 1869.

The rallway which's to be forthwith commenced in Japan is to be from Yedo to Osaka, with a branch line to Yokohama, and from Osaka along Lake Brica to Tsuruga, a port south of Nitgata. So soon as the line is inaugurated the supplies of rice, which have now to pass by a lengthened waler route, will be brought down from Tsuruga by rail, and that the diperence in distance will more than compensate for the extra cost of the improved carriage.

A report of judicial statistics recently made by the Frenci Minister shows that applications for such applications throughout the whole of France was only 1.191, while in 1865 it reached no less a total than 3.000. The courts granted the application at the proportion of eignty-nine per cent. In 2.683 cases the wife was the planntiff, act only 316 applications were at the law as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the instance of persons styling themselves of the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the instance of persons styling themselves of the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the instance of persons styling themselves of the law, as in 1868 no less than 1.258 applications were at the instance of persons styling themselve

YACHTING.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Contest-Second Race of the Channel Matches Series-From Dover to Boulogne and Back-Rules-The Muster and Start-The Flags-The Cambria and Hor Performance-Dover Town Cup - Time and Triumph.

By mail from Europe we have the following special report of the second race of the series of the English channel matches, from Dover pier to Boulogne and

The Dover Town Cup. LONDON, June 17, 1870.

The second of the series of "Channel" matches was salied on Monday, June 13, the course being from off the Admiratty pier, Dover, to Boulogne and back. Although included in the official pro-gramme of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the race gramme of the Royal Thames Facht Club, the race in question is not, properly speaking, a club match, inasmuch as the prize—a handsome piece of plate, of the nominal value of fifty guineas, though really worth considerably more—is the gift of the Dover Regatta Committee, and open to vessels of any rig belonging to the Royal Thames and New York Yacht

Up to the last moment on the day of entry strong Ciub would be represented, either by the Dauntless or the Sappho, but the former being in the dock at Cowes for the purpose of undergoing a thorough overhaul preparatory to the approaching transatiantic race, was, of course, unable to compete, while the owner of the Sappho declined to sail her in the absence of Mr. Robert Fish, who left for New York bria matches. Mr. Douglas, however, accompanied the race on board the Cambria.

	Schooner Scoooner Cutter Cutter	Tonnag.		Owner.	
		O. M.	Che.	Otener.	
		193 148 75 51 167 148	188 75 62 189 139	J. Ashoury, Esq. Harry Britson, Esq. Major William Ewing. A. O. Wilkinson, Esq. Count E. Batthyany. Bt. Hon, Earl Annesley. John Wylie, Esq. Edward Johnson, Esq. John Mylioliand, Esq.	
Astarte	Yawi Cutter Schooner Cutter	75 122 206 70 75	113	D. H. Macfarlane, Esq. George F. Moss. Esq. John D. Gibb, Esq. Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P. E. Boutcher, Esq.	

Time allowance quarter of a minute per ton.

The following were the conditions:-To sail with the usual fittings, in ordinary cruising trim, to the satisfaction of the committee; vessels to carry their usual boats, anchors and cables, a pilot but no extra hands allowed, and not more than six friends allowed on board.

HOPES.

With such a magnificent entry a most interesting race was anticipated; but in consequence of the nu-merous disasters caused by the heavy weather the yachts encountered in the race from the Nore to Dover on the previous Saturday, fully one-half of the Intending competitors had to be taken into harbor for repairs, with no prospect of being able to re

for repairs, with no prospect of being able to replace their spars and gear in time to start in Monday's match. Under these circumstances a postponement was at one time mooted: but as this would necessarily involve a colhsion to some extent with the Royal London Chib's race from Dover to Cowes, on the following Wednesday, for which a large number of the yacuts had also entered, it was ultimately decided to impore the chapter of accidents and sail the match on the day originally fixed.

START.

Under these circumstances the following seven only, out of the fourteen entries, were in a position to start, viz:—Cambria, Egeria, Gwendolin, Flying Cloud, Astarte, Julia and Hirondelle.

The signal gun was fired at 1:35 A. M., and the competitors were dismissed to a flying start, but by no means on far terms, the Gwendolin being at the time fully two miles to leeward of the others, and drifting with the tide in the direction of the South Foreland. Ultimately, with the assistance of a steaming, she reached the starting place in Dover Ro da, and went in pursuit of the rest, a long distance astern. The Astarte, having failed to comply with one of the starting instructions, which stipulated that all the yachis at the time the signal was fined should be to northward of an imaginary line drawn between the flagoout in the Roads and a flagstaff on the Admiralty pier, did not take any part in the

that all the yachts at the time the signal was fited should be to northward of an imaginary line drawn between the flagoout in the Roads and a flagstaff on the Admiralty pier, did not take any part in the race, but contented herself with accompanying the competitors for a few miles, after which she put about and returned to Dover.

In the meantime the Egeria, from the weathermost position, showed the way out of the Road, followed by the Julia, Cambria, Flying Cloud and Hirondelle, in the order named; but the jachts had a strong east-going channel tide to contend with, and for a time made but very slow progress.

The wind at starting was south-southwest, a nice topsail breeze, which looked like holding true, and the yachts lat! their course south one quarter west, for Cape Blancnez. A few minutes after noon the Egeria, when fully a mile ahead and to windward of the Julia, unfortunately carried away her forecopsail yard, and this mishap enabled both the Julia and Cambria to get on better terms with the leader, the Cambria in the meanwhile forereaching rapidly upon Mr. Moss' cutter and ultimately passing her to windward.

COURSE.

ward.

All stood on the starboard tack for the French coast, the leaders fetching off Cape Biancinez (about fifteen miles east of Boulogne) a few minutes before two P. M., the Egeria still upwards of haif a mile ahead of the Cambria, and the others retaining the same relative positions above halicated, without any noteworthy variation. All went about in succession on the port tack, under the headiand, and worked along the coast by short boards, it being thence a dead beat to Boulogne.

The two cutters, as might be expected, speedily showed their superiority at this game, and, weathering on the Cambria and Egeria in quick succession, soon took the lead of the whole fleet, the Julia well to windward and about a third of a mile ahead of the Hirondelle.

THE CAMBRIA.

the Hirondelle.

THE CAMBRIA.

While this was going on the Egeria and Cambria were having a little jockeying match of it all to themselves, in the course of which the latter made up considerable leeway, though the Egeria was too wary to let her nimble opponent get on her weather. Mr. Ashbury's schooner, however, behaved throughout extremely well and seemed greatly improved by the two extra tons of balass she had recently taken in, with the object of trimming her more by the stern.

After weathering Cape Grisney the schooners stood out forther seaward, while the cutters continued to hug the shore, and uitimately all six hauled round the markboat as follows:—

would succeed in making up the nine minutes she had to allow the Egeria for difference of tonnage.

As they passed the Varne buoy—about eight miles from Dover—the Cambria was it ite more than three minutes in front, and it looked like the Egeria's day; but after holding her own well for the next three miles she had the misfortune to run into a dead calm and for upwards of a quarter of an hour remained hopelessly in the doldrums, while the itakker Cambria carried the last of the breeze with her to Dover, and ultimately passed the markboat nearly twenty-two minutes in advance of the Egeria.

Time.

The yachts were timed at the conclusion of the

 Racht
 H. M. S.
 Yacht
 H. M.

 Cambria
 5
 4
 10
 Gwendolin
 9
 9

 Egerla
 8
 25
 0
 Hirondelle
 9
 11

 Flying Cloud
 9
 0
 Julia
 9
 14
 The Cambria thus took the first prize and the Hi-rondelle, being the first in of her rig, won the second—a piece of plate, value filteen guiness.

Royal London Yacht Club-Channel Match. Following once more in the wake of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, with just the interval of a day

for necessary repairs and rest, the members of the Royal London Yacht Club sailed their channel match on Wednesday, June 15, the course being from off the Admiralty pier, Dover, to the club house of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes.

The prizes, which were open to yachts

any rig, belonging to the Eoyal London Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club and the Yacht Club du France, were of an exceedingly handsome and recherche character, consisting of two pieces of plate, value respectively, 120

guineas and eighty guineas, the gifts of Mr. Thom Broadwood, the Vies-Commander of the club, a getteman to whose liberatity and thoroughgoing lot of sport the cause of British yachting is largely it debted, and to whom the Royal London Club owe no little of its present high prestige.

The entry—as will be seen from the subjoined listwas in every respect worthy of the character of the prizes and the liberatity of the donor, comprising the following crack clippers:—

tollowing c		of the donor	compris-	
Tons.		Otener.		
	188	Mr. J. As	houry.	
In	190	Major Es	wing.	
************	143	Mr. J. Mt	ilioitand.	
0	284	Capt. The	lusson.	
Devon	133		Wikinson	
Devon	148	Mr. K. Jol		
***********	78	Mr. B. Bo		
	65	Mr. J. C. A		
loud	40	Mr. A. Di	incan.	
Dud		Count E.	Batthyany	

The Flying Cloud and Julia were post entries. The time allowance was arranged on the following scale:—Schooners to allow so seconds per ton up to 100 tons; 10 seconds per ton up to 200 tons, and ave seconds per ton above that tonnage. Cutters to allow one minute per ton up to 50 tons; 40 seconds up to 100 tons, and 23 seconds per ton above that tonnage.

seconds per ton above that tonnage. Cutters to allow one minute per ton up to 50 tons; 40 seconds up to 100 tons, and 20 seconds per ton above that tonnage.

A race on these terms promised to be highly interesting, more especially as the owners of no fewer than nine out of the eleven yachus entered (the Glorian and Rose of Devon being the only absentees) had expressed their intention to start; but this fair prospect of sport was most ruthlessy marred at the last moment by the obduracy of the clerk of the weather, who, for reasons uses known to himself, declined to vouchage the slightest breath of wind, and the match consequently resolved itself into a meiancholy drift of some twenty-six hours' duration, the monotony of the proceedings being varied only by the yachts dropping their anchors at different points of the course to avoid being carried back by the tide in the opposite direction to that they wanted to go. From the very commencement, indeed, matters looked sufficiently omnous, seeing that at the time appointed for the start—one P. M. on Wednesday—there was scarcely breeze enough to blow out the yacht racing flags. The competitors had consequently small chance of making headway agains an east going tide that was running like a mili race at the rate of some five milies an hour.

Under these aggravating circumstances the best part of an hour was spent in abortive attempts to weather the Admiratty pier, as, every time one of the yachts succeeded in breasting it, she caught the tide hot on her starboard bow, and was carried back in a slow and dignified manner towards the South Foreiand. Ultimately the Flona and Vindex made a long stretch to the southwest, and then, going about, managed to fetch the pier, and after weathering it both stood away close under the coast, where they were, comparatively speaking, in slack water. THE CONTEST.

The Cambria was the first of the schooners to weather the pier, followed in straggling order by the Julia, Gulinvere and Egeria, but it was slow, weary wors, struggling against

becalmed.

At cowes.

Ultimately Cowes was reached, and one of the most monotonous and uneventful matches ever sailed was brought to a conclusion, exactly twenty-five hours and a hair having been taken by the winner to accomplish a course of some ninety miles.

THE FINISH

was timed as under:—

The prizes were consequently won by the Fion

The prizes were consequently won by the Flona and Guinivere.

With the conclusion of the Channel matches the season of the London Club may be considered at an end, and, with the exception of a few local regatas, there will be little of importance in the yaching world in the south of England until the annual "gathering of the claus" at the "Wught" in August. Among the other attractions of the "Soent fortinght" this year will be the race for the Prince of Wates' Cup, which was originally appointed for Yune 22, but in consequence of neither the Danatless nor the Sappho being entered, the fixture has been postioned—at the suggestion, it is said, of the Prince him elf—nutil early in August.

The annual sailing matches of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, which invariably secure a numerous entry, and as invariably produce first rate sport, are fixed for Thursday and Friday next, June 23 and 24.

THE FIFTH WARD ROBBERIES.

Wholesale Hauling In of Thieves-Pleasant "Next Door Neighbors"-The "Hole in the Wall"-Adroit Criminais. Captain Petty has been working very industriously

for the past week in tracking the thieves who committed the Lispenard street burglary and in winding up the Bixby's bonded warehouse robbery, both of which cases occupied much of the attention of Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court yesterday the basement of the premises 13 and 15 Lispenard street. The thieves having once gained an street. The theves having once gained an entrance easily ascended to the third story, occupied by Linden, Kingsley & Co., lace importers, from where they stole \$5,000 worth of faces. It appeared, on examination yesterday, that charles Carr, who is under arrest as one of the burglars, hired rooms in the tenement house at the rear of 13 and 15 Lispenard street, a new days before the perpetration of the burglary, and it is also known that the thieves conveyed the stolen property from Linden, Kingsley & Co.'s warer-toms to the roof of the tenement house at the rear, by which means the goods were easily conveyed down to Carr's apartments. The laces were here taken from the rollers and packed in a trunk, which was sent for safety to a house up town. It was by means of this trunk that the burglary was traced, for Captain Petry had others than the ponce on the watch for any signs of removing articles from the tenement house, and after detective Field had taken possession of the trunk and conveyed throm the up-town house to the Fifth procanet station house no one called for the trunk at the house up town or at the station house, On Carr's arcest he was at once identified as the person who had hired the apartments in the tenement house. Two charges are now preferred against him—one of burglary, for breaking hito the basement of the premises 13 and 15 Lispenard street, and thence into Brinkernoff's store, and the other of laceny, for stealing \$5,000 worth of laces from Linden, Kingsley & Co. Carr was hald for trial in default of \$5,000 but for the larceny, but the examination on the charge of burglary not being concluded yesterday was adjourned over to Thursday next.

Bixay bonded warehouse, 411 Green wich street, of \$500 worth of linens, and Scannel is now locked up in the Tombs awaiting trial for being also concerned in this robbery. Scannel was arrested in Mrs. McNamara's apartments, which were broken into by detective Field, under orders from Captain Felly, in order to secure the arrest. This Mrs. McNamara's apartment entrance easily ascended to the

STATES ISLAND.

Meeting of the Improvement Commissioners. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed appointing commissioners charged with the only to "prepare and submit to the Legislature a pion for improvements on Staten Island in respect to roads, avenues and parks and means of transports. tion and communication to and from sald Island, and

tion and communication to and from said island, and for that purpose to cause surveys and maps to be made and such other work done as in their judgment may be necessary to enlighten and aid legislation on the subject, and if necessary to take testimony and procure evidence and to make a full report recommending such legislation as they may deem desirable and expedient."

This act is believed to contain the means of producing immense benefits to Staten Island if intelligently are honestly carried out, and to secure these ends narmony and wise co-operation are believed to be indispensions.

Separate meetings of the Commissioners have been called and notified, the first at the house kept by Geo. Sharpe, in the village of Richmond, July 5, next, at eleven A. M.; the other at Adam's Hotel, Tompshasville Landing, July 11, next, four P. M. Should these separate calls lead to separate conventions, each questioning the regularity of the other, or should those lavoring the one called for the latest day ignore and neglect the other, embarrassment, confusion and total defeat of the benefits intended by the act would probably ensue.

confusion and total defeat of the benefits intended by the act would probably ensue. Several of the gentlemen named as Commissioners have issued a circular stating that they propose to attend the meeting first cailed and to secure by pro-per exertions, if necessary, harmonious and com-bined action with every opportunity and lacinity afforded for the due expression and representation of the sentiments of all whose action is proper in tha